THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Telegraphic reports for the Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Richmond, July 22.—Dates by flag of truce are to the 18th. Another boat is expected at Varina next week.

The *Examiner* receives the *Herald* at a late hour last night.

Gold closed on the 18th at 262¾.

The *Herald* says the negotiations of Fessenden with the banks proved a barren result and the prospect looks badly for the Treasury Department.

The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for five hundred thousand men, and if not forthcoming within 50 days a draft will be enforced to supply all deficiencies.—The *Herald* says the proclamation has come too late.

European advices are to the 8th.

D'Israeli moved a resolution expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry. Lord Malmesbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons was postponed after long speeches by Cobden and others.

American cotton a quarter to half-penny higher.

Breadstuffs advanced.

European advices to the 10th received. In the House of Commons on the 7th, the debate on D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed. A fierce party debate ensued. Layard was severely denounced. D'Israeli's argument charged him with having garbled Parliamentary papers. Pardy indignantly replied and said that Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to. Palmerston argued that it was not permissible. A turbulent scene ensued, the whole opposition side defending the remark. After an apology from Layard the debate proceeded.

At the close Mr. Hennessy, amid great cheering, reminded the House that Palmerston applied the word calumnious to Layard a few years ago. The speaker then ruled the expression in order.

The debate was resumed on the 8th amidst great excitement. The speakers were Osborne, Walpole, Palmerston and D'Israeli. A division resulted in a majority of 18 against the motion. Overwhelming cheering from the Ministerial side greeted the announcement.

On the same evening, in House of Lords, Malmesbury moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's and denounced the foreign policy of the government. Derby was absent from sickness. After several speeches the motion was sustained by 9 majority.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

Confederate loan advanced and quoted at 70.

Richmond, July 22.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of yesterday received, but contains nothing of interest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been expecting a general attack and preparations have been made to meet it. A telegram from Harrisburg says that Crook overtook the raiders at Snicker's Gap, and defeated them capturing 300 wagons.

The *Gazette* says there is no confirmation of this story from Washington.

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippi.

Hunter has asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Virginia, his troops having been transferred to the command of Wright.

It is rumored that Stanton has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with Secretary Blair.

Failing to obtain a loan in New York, Fessenden proposes to issue interest bearing notes to run three years.

Gold closed at 262¾.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, July 22.—Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night. There was also rapid musketry skirmishing this morning. It soon ceased and at noon there is almost a perfect quiet along the lines. The enemy brought some men and very heavy mortars into action last night. Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair.

From the Valley of Virginia.

Richmond, July 22.—Nothing additional has been received from the Valley since Wednesday's report. We captured four guns and 300 prisoners in the fight at Snickers.

The Change of Commanders in the Army of Tennessee.

Some of our exchanges are not very jubilant over the change of Commanders at Atlanta. It seems that Johnston and Beauregard are doomed to go down under Executive displeasure.

[From the Whig.]

GENERAL HOOD.

Gen. John B. Hood's promotion to the command of the army in Georgia excites much surprise. Few are willing to believe that the appointment is permanent. As a division commander, Hood was eminently successful, but his success were not achieved without the assistance of that famous Texas brigade, whose prowess was such that Gen. Lee himself regretted that he had been so often forced to call on them in emergencies. Other division commanders have been as successful as Hood, and as the commander of a corps, Hardee is surely entitled, both by seniority and greater experience, to the promotion. When and where has Hood displayed the capacity to command one of the largest armies in the Confederacy and to conduct a campaign on which the salvation of the cause in a great measure depends?

The secret of this appointment is soon told.—Our authorities are diseased in mind, and the craziest of their crazes is the fancied possession of an intuitive knowledge of men, especially military men. The success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feelings, or else an army like that at Atlanta would not be entrusted to an untried General, made for the occasion. It is known too that Hood alone of Johnston's lieutenants has been, from the beginning, opposed to the retrograde movement from Dalton. A new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy. Hence Hardee was overslaughed.

Hood's abilities may be adequate to the task assigned him. We trust so. He may possess the confidence of the army to a greater degree than Johnston. We doubt it. But the case does not admit of experiment. Too much is at stake. It may be true, as the clerks who reflect the opinions entertained in high official circles declare, that the day for old fogies like Lee, Beauregard and Johnston is past, and the time has come for young men of the Dick Taylor, Hoke and Hood stamp to lead our armies to Napoleonic victories. Nevertheless, we hold to the belief, that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiments, but, on the contrary, calls for an officer of proved ability of the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy unparalleled outside the bottomless pit could be quenched by the love of country.

[From the Examiner.]

The reported removal of Gen. Johnston from the head of an army which he lifted from the depth of degradation in which Bragg and Davis had sunken it; at the culminating moment of a long, complicated, and difficult campaign conducted by him with unerring skill; is an act which may produce deplorable consequences.—It was not, however, unexpected. For some time, the wretched supplejacks of the government here have been busy in blackening him.—They have talked about a letter from his young lieutenant, saying how he would not have retreated, disapproving of the campaign, &c.—General Johnston had to do in Georgia exactly what Lee has done in Virginia. One brought his army from the Rapid Ann to Richmond, and then to the South of the James; the other from Dalton to Atlanta. But when the cannon was heard in Atlanta, some newspapers there talked as if they were scared—for a little while. Then General Bragg was soon on his way to Atlanta—and shortly afterwards we hear that Johnston is removed.

He leaves an army which he has created. He quits the campaign at the moment when a great success was certain to him, and is possible for any one. It is an insignificant consequence that another will gather the laurel which he has planted. We only hope he may—for the fruit will still belong to the country. But it is impossible to think the victory now so easy or sure as it was. The whole army and the whole people of Georgia had unshaken confidence in Johnston. His troops are as much attached to him as Lee's troops are to Lee, and this event cannot fail to produce unpleasant effects—not another Lookout Mountain, though let us trust!

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advance.

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

STRAYED

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.

July 19-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Hood's	Saturday	"	23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	"	25th
Lashley's X Roads,	Tuesday,	"	26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	"	27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	"	28th
Hayes'	Friday	"	29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday	"	30th
Laws'	Monday	August	1st
Thompson's	Tuesday	"	2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	"	3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-d1twtd W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOHN [illegible] HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to vote, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 14-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rehabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864. July 15-d&wte

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d&wtd

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorised to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

We are authorised to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—Mr. Pennington:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Chatham County.—Mr. Pennington:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:
DR. R. J. BLOUNT.

For the Commons:
C. PERKINS.
R. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July 21-d&wtde

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being superior to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. H. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability. THOMAS COX.

July 13-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government, and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability, therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the general government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress: one square of [illegible] lines, or less

One day	[illegible]	[illegible]	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

[illegible] or eight lines or less make a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or thrice a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

Whenever by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Rockingham.—Fellow Citizens:—At the request of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Rockingham in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

I was opposed to secession originally, thinking it would bring on us the worst calamity that ever befell any people. I am opposed to a second [illegible], as I think that would be alike dreadful in its consequences.

The war being on as I am in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination, and I am proud to say that North Carolina has shown as united a determination to do so as any State in the Confederacy, and would to-day stand first on the Roll of Honor and Patriotism, but for the misrepresentations of some evil disposed persons of the motives of some of her best people, that have been too readily believed by the Executive at Richmond, and not sufficiently denied by our Executive at Raleigh.

I am in favor of negotiations being set on foot to obtain peace if possible on honorable terms, "holding the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as suspended by Congress; and when we are told it was enacted to control an expression of sentiment in North Carolina, to control our elections, and to muzzle certain presses of the State, I think it is high time we should speak in tones of thunder against such encroachments on our personal freedom.

I think the representative should be held to a strict account by his constituents, and that they should know how he votes on all questions relating to the public interests.

I hold it is the right of the people to hold such meetings as they may deem to the interest of themselves and their country, whether peace or other meetings, and at them to act and speak freely, so that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of this State, or the laws of the land.

I believe we should have the moral courage to assume the position taken by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and W. W. Holden, Esq., if we would retain our civil liberty as well as do all that we can to obtain our independence. It is, therefore, upon the great issue of the day, civil liberty or a military despotism.

As I do not expect to be able to canvass the County, I have thus given you in the form of a circular some of my views upon the issues now pending; and in conclusion, will say, if elected, I will do all I can to advance the interest of North Carolina, to maintain its ancient sovereignty, and to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected.

Yours, most respectfully,
JONES W. BURTON.
July 23-d&wtde Leaksville, N. C.

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are *strictly* Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.

Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 19-d&wtd

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wte

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

$75,000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGlish Cloths and Casimers, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public they will be cut and sold in patterns.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 150 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&wlm CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.

Gents " " " "

" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawl0w* Greensboro, N. C.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 46TH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the 1st day of August, 1864.

For particulars address the Principal
July 22-d3t J. M. LOVEJOY.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

July 20-d&wlt J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 18-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible] will vote as they please.— One day for [illegible], for your Principles, Conservatives, and a glorious victory awaits you.

Holden Tickets may be had in any quantities by application at the DAILY PROGRESS Office.

The Standard and the [illegible].

The Richmond Examiner has a long article which does great injustice to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] "now"—and whoever talks of compromise, negotiation and peace is a traitor in their eyes. Our people all remember that the Richmond press and the Davis Administration tried hard to elect Johnston; two years ago but they failed, and may we not hope they will fail now? They certainly will if the people vote, and we do not think they are to be frightened out of this blood bought privilege.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY—The Soldiers for Holden.

Yesterday's mail brought us a bundle of letters from the army near Petersburg, from which we make the following extracts:

[illegible]

Camp near Petersburg, July 20.

[illegible] Send me the Daily Progress [illegible]

The *Progress* is regularly mailed to our subscribers in the army, but it seems it is not allowed to reach them.

If the people continue to [illegible] man will be safe in his own bed for a night. At the instance of Rev. O. Churchill, the tool of the *Confederate* newspaper, Thomas Bragg, and other "patriots and property holders," a citizen of Chatham, an inoffensive man and a minister of the Gospel, was dragged from his family and his field to come to Raleigh, twenty-five miles, on Wednesday last, without oath or affirmation, and without being guilty of any crime. Thank heaven the Court of "Star Chamber" explodes on the 1st of August and then if these "patriots and property holders" want to compel their equals to come before them they must do it at their peril. Gov. Vance not only yields to these tyrannical demands but seems to co-operate with the King's [illegible] in the duties of their [illegible] office.

On the [illegible] of July there were [illegible] sick and wounded North Carolinians in the Richmond hospitals. Of this number there were [illegible] in the Winder hospital.

[illegible] of defenceless women and children, will ever remain a stigma, an ineffaceable [illegible] upon the character of the Federal government. [illegible] want to "crush the rebellion" [illegible] people, and not shell defenceless [illegible]. The Times, speaking of the shelling of Petersburg, says:

"The telegraph informs us that in the early part of this week the city of Petersburg was shelled for five hours by the Federal artillery at point blank range.

"It strikes us that reflecting people will not see anything in this [illegible] to be rejoiced at. Vicksburg was shelled for some weeks; Charleston [illegible] for some months—and in both cases [illegible] the killing of a number of women and children. The defences of [illegible] did not exist in the [illegible] and in the case [illegible] as Petersburg. In all these places the defences consisted of [illegible] fortifications, with rebels behind them, and these must necessarily be overcome before the towns themselves could be reached.

"Therefore, as shelling a town under such circumstances does not touch the defences of the place; as it does not involve a surrender of either the city or its fortifications; as it only [illegible] to destroy the lives of women and children, and [illegible] private property; and as it is a useless [illegible] of ammunition, we see nothing commendable either in shelling Petersburg or any other city."

After all the fuss and [illegible] raised concerning the "secret order," or H. O. A's, by the Vance Destructives, it is remarkable that every member who has made a "confession" has declared for Vance. So we may assume that whatever there is bad about this "order" is attributable to the [illegible]. As "Knights of the Golden Circle" these desperate characters helped the abolitionists break up the old government and inaugurate [illegible] and now we suppose they would [illegible] the "honor" of "the present struggle by [illegible] [illegible] But thank heaven, in a few days [illegible] take the crown from his head and [illegible].

We [illegible] to learn that the Hon. Thomas Settle, [illegible] and a sterling patriot, is stumping Rockingham county with great effect for Mr. Holden and [illegible]. Mr. Settle is [illegible] his principles after the "straitest sect" be known in Rockingham, but he offers to meet Col. McRae, "Junior" Editor of the *Confederate*, at any place the latter may name, and at any time between now and the election. But to the astonishment of everybody, Mr. Colonel of the "bloody 5th" declines. He leaves the service of his country in the field because he can no longer serve the government consistent with his self respect, and [illegible] to meet a prominent Conservative on [illegible] for fear of injuring the prospects of Gov. Vance. Well, we admire his discretion, for while Settle would give him a desperate flogging his speech would cause Vance to lose votes.

Judge [illegible] and Commissioner Bragg are both out in cards in the *Confederate* relative to our notice of the farce enacted at the Court House on Wednesday. We learn from the [illegible] [illegible] Our statement was based upon authority considered by us equally as good as either of the learned Judges referred to. We certainly had no desire to misrepresent them or any one else.

Whenever the public mind returns to reason and people again behold themselves in calm reflection, the original secessionists know that they will be held responsible for their part of all the horrors and sufferings of the present war, and hence they cry war, for they want to put off the evil day as long as possible. But the day of reckoning will come, and the guilty will be brought to shame, whether the time be long or short. Vance has made his bed with this set and he is for putting off the evil day as long as possible, and hence, he is all for war and against peace. Let Conservatives, everywhere, vote against Vance and the Destructives and they will be seen to be right.

Let the soldiers remember that Mr. Holden is their friend, the friend and champion of civil liberty and in favor of honorable negotiations for an honorable peace. Vote for him if you want the moral influence of North Carolina exerted to bring this war to an early and honorable termination.

Hon. Thomas Settle.

[illegible] Col. McRae, will meet him in discussion, any time before the election, at Morganton, Greensboro, Salisbury or Raleigh. Col. McRae publishes Mr. Settle's letter but declines to meet him. We give the letter:

WENTWORTH, July 18, 1864.

Col. D. K. McRae, [illegible]: In your issue of the 13th inst., I find the following article:

"We shall soon have [illegible] of the H. O. A's," from Guilford and [illegible]. The [illegible] would be glad to have an authentic report, in full, of the speech delivered by Thomas Settle, Esq., lately before the [illegible] at Wentworth. We have heard from a correspondent [illegible], but not the substance of the speech."

From the connection in which [illegible] my name, I deem it due to myself to state that I have no connection with the order you call H. O. A. or any other secret association whatsoever.

I have lately made three short talks to the people of Rockingham, and they are the first political speeches I have made since the war commenced. The remarks made on the occasion you refer to, were called forth by a speech made by a candidate for the House of Commons in our county, in which he advocated the re-election of Gov. Vance. I never write out speeches, and therefore regret that I cannot furnish you with "an authentic report," in full, of what I said on that occasion; but if you really desire to hear the "substance of the speech," and will give public notice of the day between this and the election, on which you will meet me at Raleigh, Greensboro', Salisbury or Morganton, we will cast lots as to who shall open and close the debate, and I will endeavor to give you the "substance" of that speech, and my views in full upon the condition of the country.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS SETTLE.

If true Conservatives will watch the polls on the day of election they will see that all "shade officers," stall-federates, speculators, office holders and others who are making money by the war, will vote for Vance and the Destructive ticket. They vote for Vance because he is for prolonging the war, and against Holden because he is for peace. There can be no mistake about Mr. Holden's peace principles, because he has been mobbed at the instance of secessionists and Destructives because he advocated negotiations. Vote for Holden if you want negotiations for peace.

All the talk about tories and deserters taking charge of the polls in the Western part of the State is gotten up by Vance and his stall-federate minions as a pretext to call out troops to keep Holden men from voting; and Vance himself, is at the bottom of it. We say to Conservatives not to mind the threats of Vance or his minions, whether with or without arms, but to vote when the day of election comes. All Holden papers ask is to be let alone, and if [illegible], they will not be responsible for the consequences.

We publish the communication of Mr. F. I. Wilson, addressed to the *Confederate*, because he claims a hearing, that paper having refused to publish it. We take no part in the controversy, and prefer, so far as our paper is concerned, to have it stopped here. We gave Mr. Wilson no letters, tickets or papers to take to the army, and if he took a single copy of the *Progress* we are not aware of it.

An enthusiastic friend assured us yesterday that he heard about forty reports of cannon in a minute, and thought it was not very far off. We did not hear it.

RAIDS IN ALABAMA—GEN. CLANTON WHIPPED AND ROUTED—THE YANKEES MARCHING ON MONTGOMERY—PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO RELEASE THE YANKEE PRISONERS—EXCITEMENT AT MACON, COLUMBUS, &C.

[From the Macon Confederate of the 18th.]

All day yesterday the whole city was alive with rumors of a raid upon the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, and speculations were various in respect to its destination.

[illegible] inquiring at Headquarters in this city we learn that at two o'clock that morning the Opelika operator telegraphed that the enemy were then within three miles of that town.

All sorts of surmises are afloat as to the probable direction of the raid, its strength, etc. It is universally believed upon the streets that it is going in the direction of Andersonville for the purpose of releasing the [illegible] Yankee prisoners confined there. If they take that direction they must of necessity pass through or close to Columbus, Ga.

We hear that it is telegraphed that everybody in Columbus is under arms. The raiders when at or near Opelika, Ala., were only about thirty miles from Columbus, which distance they could make in a few hours, and from thence to Andersonville is about fifty or fifty-five miles.

Another, and the most probable supposition is that the force does not amount to more than three thousand, and that the design is solely to cut Gen. Johnston's communication with Montgomery, tear up the railroad, and do all the injury possible.

While it is all well enough for the people of Macon to stand on their guard there is no occasion for the extravagant rumors and excitement which prevailed with some people yesterday.

From the Montgomery Advertiser of Saturday morning we copy the following:

The Enemy at Ashville Ala.—Talladega, Coosa Bridge and Montevallo Threatened—Gen. Clanton Pursuing the Enemy.

The passenger train says the *Mississippian*, 16th, on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, which left here at the usual hour yesterday morning, arrived at Blue Mountain last night at 11 o'clock, where it was stopped by our military authorities and ordered to return this morning, at 3 o'clock, it being reported that a force of Yankee cavalry, twelve hundred strong, was at Ashville, St. Clair county, thirty five miles above Talladega. It was thought that the Yankees had divided their forces into three columns, with a view, it was supposed, of striking Talladega, the Coosa River Bridge and Montevallo. We have a guard at the bridge, but not sufficient to hold it against such a force as is reported on the way there.— Gen. Clanton, we are glad to learn, is in the enemy's rear and pursuing them. The train left this morning at the usual hour, but will probably not go farther than Montevallo or the Coosa bridge, twenty miles beyond there. We hope, however, to get further and more satisfactory information by it this evening.

LATER.

Since penning the above, we are informed that Gen. Clanton captured a Yankee courier, on Tuesday, with a dispatch to the officer in command of Yankee cavalry at Decatur, Ala. ordering him to move immediately [illegible] of the Alabama and Tennessee [illegible] We regard [illegible] as perfectly reliable.—Montgomery [illegible].

STILL LATER.

We learn from a Captain in the army, who came through from Montgomery, and arrived here yesterday morning, that the enemy captured Talladega on Friday night and were met near Wetumpka Saturday by Gen. Clanton. Clanton made a gallant and desperate fight but was overwhelmed, routed and completely defeated. This left the enemy within twenty-five miles of Montgomery, with no serious obstacle in their way to that city.— Many persons here, however, hold to the opinion that the raid is making for Andersonville, Ga. The force of the enemy is estimated at 6,000.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose you a communication I sent to the Editors of the *Confederate*, together with their note declining its publication. It will be seen that after having done me very gross injustice, after misrepresenting and placing me in a false position, they refuse me a hearing. Such is the depravity of some hearts that when they injure a man, they hate him with a ten-fold malice. I leave the public to decide the matter, and to say whether or not the falsehoods of the editors were wilful and malicious. I have no paper, daily or weekly to combat them; but I once tried a Bulletin Board with very good effect. I can have another erected on Market Square where I can post a sheet daily that will have as many readers in Raleigh as the *Confederate* has.

I have never shot like a rocket into the vortex of war and returned to a "bomb-proof position" because I was not promoted for having a regiment slaughtered; neither have I been generally considered a cipher, in my office, or elsewhere. If the Senior and Junior of the *Confederate* see themselves in this glass, they should be thankful to the mirror for possessing a quality they do not—*honest reflection.*

But I dislike to trespass farther upon your space. If the *Confed.* editors prolong the war, look to my Bulletin Board.

FRANK I. WILSON.

MR. FRANK I WILSON:—We return the enclosed communication at your request. We have twice published articles of yours, accompanying them with such comments as we saw proper to make. We cannot consent that our columns should be further cumbered with keeping up this controversy. If you desire its continuance, you must employ some other medium, and we shall notice, or not, as we choose.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE.

For the Confederate.]

EDITORS CONFEDERATE: *Gentlemen:*—In your issue of the 14th is an article at the head of which my name stands prominent. This article is unjust to me and unworthy of you, as it abounds in untruths. You assert that I left here to visit the Army of Northern Virginia, "loaded down" with *Standards*, circulars, tickets, and the *Progress*. I did not carry one single copy of either the *Standard* or the *Progress*. I carried but four newspapers, all told, two copies of the *Confederate* and two of the *Conservative*, though I did not know what they were until I arrived in Petersburg and examined my packages. I should have taken others had they been furnished. I carried tickets for several candidates, and would have carried for all, had they been furnished. Your assertions as to what articles the *Standard* and *Progress* which I carried, contained, needs no notice, as I carried no copy of either paper.

You know as well as I do, that I gave notice through the three Dailies published in this City of the 9th, that I would leave for the army on the 11th. I left a carpet bag at the auction store of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews, & Co., in which were deposited letters, packages, &c., for me to carry. On the morning of the 11th I got the carpet-bag, selected the letters and put them in my haversack, reserving the carpet bag for packages and provisions. These are truths, plain and palpable, and cannot be refuted.

As to your opinions about what ought or ought not to be "permitted to circulate in the army," you are entitled to them; and others are equally entitled to differ with you. Your [illegible] about "the boys" putting me in a "fight," in "a pit," &c., can pass for what it is worth. If so situated I hope I should stick.

But did it never occur to you that such articles as the one in your paper of the 14th, are calculated to excite the passions of thoughtless youths, to encourage the wicked and malicious, to instigate to deeds of violence the reckless and depraved—in a word to inaugurate a reign of terror in the form of mob law, with all the fury of unbridled passions in their most revolting forms? You must have had some idea (not to say intention) of why, after expressing your opposition to "practical jokes," do you add, "but we never could help laughing at them."— Should one innocent man fall by violence instigated by such articles, would you be guiltless? Could you "laugh" at such a "practical joke"? Surely you would not apply such "jokes" to all who differ with you in opinion.

I repeat that the object of my visit to the army was not political. I visited but one company in the army, and that was Capt. Manly's, in which I have a son whom I had not seen for about a year. I was received by the whole company with joy, for I carried them the first news they had heard from home, friends and State for many anxious weeks; and I also had the pleasure of bringing from them letters to relatives and friends who had not heard from them for a long time.

And has it come to this, that a father cannot visit a son or a brother in the army, without having his motives aspersed and being subjected to false accusations, and at the same time having the soldiers advised to put him in a "pit," or play some "practical joke" upon him— the little "joke" of hanging, for instance?

I am willing to compare my record as a southern man with that of any man. Since the war commenced I have known no political party, but have always favored an energetic prosecution of the war. As a private citizen, I have not felt it to be my duty, and it has not been my inclination, to be blatant about men. I have my choice, and shall vote as I please, and I trust all others will do the same.

I regret the necessity of thus coming before the public, but I cannot tamely submit to misrepresentation; and such misrepresentation as might endanger my life among the thoughtless or the vicious.

I hope you will give this a place in your paper to-morrow. If you decline its publication, please return it to me.

FRANK I. WILSON.

Raleigh, July 20, 1864.

For the Progress.

Wake Up Old Rutherford.

I would say to the Conservative voters of this noble old county, both in and out of the army, to wake up, rub your eyes and look abroad—the time is at hand when all true Conservatives and friends to civil liberty should keep a sharp eye looking to civil liberty and use every effort and means in his power to elect men to our next General Assembly who are Conservatives "after the straitest sect"—men who have been tried, and in whom you can place confidence. Your all is at stake; this may be the last time you will have the privilege of going to the ballot box and voting as freemen for the candidates of your choice, and I now appeal to you as freemen to go to the polls. Every man who is able to get out of bed should go or send his vote. Yes, go, every one of you, and don't let this be all—after you get there vote, and vote for liberty against tyranny—vote as free and independent men, in defiance and despite the threats that are being made upon you. Be it known to all freemen, that the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* goes out on the first day of August, and on the fourth you will have again recognized the right to vote as freemen and for who you please, without fear or regard to any man who may threaten you with Castle Thunder or any other dungeon of disgrace. You will then be free once more from the clutches of the detectives, many of whom would gladly have you arrested, imprisoned and punished on mere suspicion, though guiltless as a babe.— Say to all on the first Thursday in August, who may try to control you in voting, "Stand aside, sir; I am a free man and I intend to vote as I please." I appeal to you, one and all, to turn out and vote. Vote for no man who favors or is even willing to submit to such unconditional and dangerous laws to civil liberty as have heretofore been forced upon you and submitted to by many of your former representatives. Many threats have been made and many low and dirty tricks will be attempted on and before the first Thursday in August to gain your votes, but knowing you to be an independent and outspoken people, I have no fears whatever of your being ruled by any one, if you go to the polls determined to vote for the man of your choice, which allow me to urge upon every friend to civil liberty. Three long years have rolled around since this cruel and bloody war was brought upon us. Hundreds of you—yes, nearly all of you—who have had the misfortune of having your beloved sons or brothers dragged from you and placed before a cruel enemy to be shot at as a target, have gone to the post office on mail morning and returned home with sad hearts and tears in your eyes, bearing the sad tidings of a son or brother being wounded or killed.

God grant that soon may be the time when peace, blessed peace, may be restored, and what few there are left of our dear boys may return home to be greeted with kisses and welcomed to the beloved old fire places by the loved ones at home.

Allow me, my dear friends, to ask you to bear this in mind on the day of election, and when you go to put in the precious ticket, ask yourselves this question, "Who did the most to bring upon us this dreadfull state of affairs? Who has done the most towards bringing this horrid war to a close?" And lastly, "who is the strong [illegible] at the critical moment [illegible] You have known [illegible] Conservatives,—men whom you have tried and know to be ardent supporters of negotiation, and [illegible] in their opposition to *Military Despotism*—men whom you may place the utmost confidence in as the right men to take your public matters into hand. Not knowing who the third man is or may be I cannot say anything for him. But I hope you will, if you have not, place some man on the track who is a true Conservative, and use your utmost endeavors to elect him. The two spoken of are Col. C. L. Harris and J. B. Carpenter, Esq.; both of these men are Conservatives "after the straitest sect," and I hope, on the first Thursday in August, you will vote for them and give them a handsome majority. The former of the two named candidates, who is running for the Senate, has been ordered, with a portion of the Home Guard, away from home, depriving him of the opportunity of seeing and giving his principles to the people.

But I hope that his friends left at home will use every effort in their power in his behalf, and defend him against all attacks that may be made against him. I hope the people throughout our noble old State will exert themselves to the utmost. Throw out every man who may be a candidate for re-election, who has not firmly and squarely stood up for the rights of the people and the honor of his State, and place in good true and tried Conservatives. This ought to be every man's motto on the day of election; for in Conservatism we find civil liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of self-government and the right to choose our own representatives.— God grant you may choose good men to promote the Conservative cause, for with the fall of the Conservative party down goes civil liberty and the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution. Military tyranny will prevail and the iron heel of despotism will tread the soil of a once free and happy people. I pray God I may never live to see this terrible time. All friends to freedom want peace and all of them ought to use every means to procure this blessing.

In conclusion, I will pay my best respects to the Editor of this paper, who is ever willing to do all he can to promote the Conservative cause. Beware of trickery and vote when the time comes, and you will all have the pleasure, when the polls are compared, of seeing the Destructives hang their heads fifty per cent. below par. I stop in good spirits as to the result.

VILIKINS.

(From the Examiner of the 19th.)

BATTLE OF MONOCACY—THE ENEMY ROUTED.

Brigadier-General C. A. Evans, Lieutenant E. C. Gordon, his aide-de-camp, and Captain E. L. Pearce, of the Twenty-sixth Georgia regiment, wounded in the battle at the Monocacy bridge on the 9th, reached this city last evening. They are all severely but not dangerously wounded. General Evans has a flesh wound through the right arm, the ball also inflicting a superficial wound across the abdomen. Capt. Pearce has also a flesh wound through the right arm and side. Lieutenant Gordon received a musket ball through the right arm near the elbow, which grazed the bone.

From Captain Pearce, who commanded the Twenty-sixth Georgia in the fight, we received some particulars of the battle at Monocacy bridge. The bridge is four miles from Frederick city. The river runs north and south. The railroad and national road cross the river at very nearly the same point. As our troops advanced towards the river from Frederick it became apparent that some forces of the enemy, supposed at the time to be cavalry, were holding the east bank. A couple of our batteries opened on them from the front, while our cavalry were ordered to go up the stream and cross above the bridge. At the same time a considerable force of our infantry moved down the stream, and crossing south of the bridge, formed in a piece of woods on the high ground. It was still believed that the enemy had nothing but cavalry on the ground, but our infantry being ordered forward, emerged into an open field and discovered the enemy's infantry drawn up in a line of battle along the railroad at the farther end of the field. The railroad being several feet lower than the field, the enemy had all the advantages of an intrenched position. Evans' brigade charged across the field under a heavy fire of musketry. When within fifty yards of the enemy's position another body of the enemy emerged from the woods on our right and attacked the brigade in flank and rendered its position critical, but other of our forces coming up the enemy's flank movement was countered. A simultaneous charge was then made by our whole line, when the enemy broke and fled, leaving between a thousand and twelve hundred dead and wounded and seven hundred prisoners in our hands. The enemy left the railroad and National pike and fled north in the direction of Gettysburg.

In this action, which lasted about two hours from the time of firing the first shot, we lost in killed and wounded between five and six hundred men and some valuable officers. Most of our casualties occurred during the flank attack of the enemy. The following named officers were killed in this action: Colonel Lamar and Lieut. Colonel Van Valkenburg, both of the Sixty-first Georgia; Major Hamberg, of the Twelfth Georgia battalion, and Captain Lowther, of the Twenty Sixth Georgia.

Our forces did not follow the enemy, but proceeded directly towards Washington and Baltimore, making rapid marches, but collecting cattle and horses along the route. It is not believed to be expedient at this time to speak with particularity of our operations before Baltimore and Washington.

On Tuesday night our forces, which had been much scattered driving in cattle, having been got together, we began our retrograde movement toward Virginia. This was the most quiet and leisurely march of the expedition.— Our troops moved slowly, driving the cattle and horses in front. The enemy's cavalry followed in our track, but at a very safe distance behind. If any of our men were picked up by the enemy it was because, in violation of orders, they had wandered off from the main column in search of plunder.

[illegible] morning our infantry, baggage and spoils got safely over the river; our cavalry, which had been covering the retreat, were still at Poolesville, Md., Thursday morning, when the enemy attacked them; a sharp fight ensued; our cavalry routed the enemy and chased them six miles towards Washington.

Our army brought south of the Potomac five thousand horses and twenty-five hundred splendid beef cattle; besides, our cavalry and artillery are all supplied with new and valuable horses. Our men are all in great spirits, and charmed with the success of their expedition. They represent the time they spent in Maryland as "glorious."

The only regret connected with the expedition is the necessity we were under of leaving at Monocacy bridge such of our wounded as could not sit on their horses.

EVACUATION OF WILLIAMSBURG AND YORKTOWN.—The report of the evacuation of Williamsburg and Yorktown by the Yankees is confirmed by a gentleman who recently left the lower Peninsula and arrived in Richmond on Saturday. He states that all the troops have been withdrawn from these places, and that the people are for the time being relieved from Yankee rule.—*Pet. Register.*

ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNT.—Within a single week two bridges have been burned on the N. C. Railroad, within a mile or two of each other, in Davidson county. We understand that both of these bridges, as well as all on the road, were guarded by detailed conscripts. It is said that the first one was ignited, while the watchman slept, by sparks from the engine of a train, and that when he awoke the fire had made too much progress to be extinguished. We have heard no particulars in regard to the one destroyed on Tuesday last; but these matters merit investigation.—*World.*

Gen. Daniel G. Fowle will address the citizens of Raleigh in front of the Court-House, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock. One or more of his opponents is expected to reply.
July 20-td

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

10 OR 20 THOUSAND CONFEDERATE 8 PER CT. Bonds, of 20 years standing, and 5 or 10 thousand of the Fifteen Million Loan, for which the market price will be paid in New Issue.

Also a few thousand old North Carolina 6's.

July 23-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. E. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 22-1f

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED Surgical Instruments, at

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S

July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.